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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
H. EISENBISE, & H. J. WALTERS, } *Editors.*
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The Republican,

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AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor in the county of Mifflin.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That James Brisbin, Samuel Barr, and John Fleming, or their successors, commissioners of the county of Mifflin, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be, or a majority of them, on or before the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to determine upon and purchase such real estate as they shall deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of Mifflin county; and it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or a majority of them, to take conveyance therefor, in the name and for the use of the corporation mentioned in the third section of this act, and they shall certify their proceedings therein, under their hands and seals, to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of Mifflin county, [illegible] needful, [illegible]rgh, and at the next general election, the qualified electors shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county, to be directors of the poor and of the house of employment, for the county of Mifflin, for the ensuing year; and the judges of the election of said county, shall immediately, on receiving the returns from the several election districts, and casting up the number of votes therein, or within three days thereafter, certify under their hands and seals, the names of the persons so elected directors, to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the said county, who shall file the said certificate in his office, and forthwith give notice in writing to the said directors, of their being elected; and the said directors shall meet at the court house in the said county, on Monday of November next ensuing their election, and divide themselves by lot into three classes—the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second, at the expiration of the second year; of the third, at the expiration of the third year—so that those who shall be chosen after the first election, and in the mode above described, may serve for three years; and one third may be chosen annually.

SECTION 2. Every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the eleventh section of this act, shall, within ten days after he is notified of such election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation, which any justice of the peace of the said county is hereby authorised to administer, that he will discharge the duties of the office of director of the poor for the said county, truly, faithfully, and impartially, to the best of his knowledge and ability; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be collected by the directors for the time being, as debts are or shall be by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorised to administer an oath or affirmation in any case when it shall become necessary in relation to the duties of the office.

SECTION 3. The said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be one body politic and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes, whatsoever, relative to the poor of Mifflin, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style and title, of the "directors of the poor and of the house of employment for the county of Mifflin;" and by that name shall, and may receive, take and hold, any lands, tenements and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of five thousand dollars; and any goods and chattels, whatsoever, of the gift, alienation or bequest, of any person or persons, whatsoever; to purchase, take and hold, any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings for the reception, use and accommodation of the poor of said county; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of said poor; to appoint a treasurer annually, who shall give bond with full and sufficient security, for the faithful discharge of the duties of office, and at the expiration thereof, for payment and delivery over to his successor in office, of all moneys, notes, bonds, book accounts, and other papers, to the said corporation belonging, which shall be in his custody and possession; and the said directors shall have [illegible]

at or before the age of eighteen years:—*Provided*, That no child shall be for a longer time than until he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *And provided*, In all cases, the person to whom they are bound, be required to give the child at least three months' schooling in each year: *Provided, also*, That no child shall be bound without the limits of the State; and the said directors shall exercise and enjoy all other powers now vested in the overseers of the poor, as are herein not granted or supplied, and the directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal, in all business relating to the said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 4. The said directors, as soon as may be after their election and organization, as aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the lands and buildings, of erecting the necessary building or buildings, and furnishing the same, and maintaining the poor within the said county for one year, whereupon, the county commissioners of the said county, shall, and they are hereby authorised and required to increase the county tax by one-fourth part of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and shall procure on loan or the credit of the taxes herein directed to be levied, the remaining three-fourths thereof, to be paid in instalments with interest, out of the county taxes: *Provided always*, That if such loan cannot be made, the whole amount of the sum necessrry for the purpose aforesaid or such part of it as may deemed proper, shall immediately be added to the county tax to be paid by the county treasurer, to the directors aforesaid, on orders drawn in their favor, by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the said directors, on or before the first day of November, in each and every year, to furnish the commissioners of said county, with an estimate of the probable expense of the poor and poor house for one year; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to assess and cause to be collected, the amount of said estimate, which shall be paid to said directors, by the county treasurer, on warrants drawn in their favor by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary; and the said directors shall, at least once in every year, tender an account of all moneys by them received and expended, to the auditors appointed to audit and settle the county accounts, subject to the same penalties, rules and regulations, as are by law directed, relating to the accounts of the county commissioners; and shall, at least once in every year, lay before the court of quarter sessions and grand jury of said county, a list of the number, ages and sex, of the persons maintained and employed in the said house of employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere, and of the children bound out by them to apprenticeship, as aforesaid, with the names of their masters, mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling; and shall, at all times, when thereunto required, submit to the inspection and free examination of such visiters as shall, from time to time be appointed by the court of quarter sessions of the said county, all their books and accounts, together with the rents, interests and moneys, payable and receivable by the said corporation, and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests, as shall have been made by, or to them.

SECTION 6. As soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be sent, signed by any two of the said directors, to the overseers of the several townships of the said county of Mifflin, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective townships to said house of employment; which order the overseers are hereby enjoined and required to comply with, or otherwise to forfeit the cost of all future maintenance, except in cases where by sickness, or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the said overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal, to the said overseers, directing them to maintain such poor until such times as he or she may be in a situation to be removed; and then convey the said pauper, and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of the said house of employment, together with the said order; and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal shall be paid by the said directors at a reasonable allowance

SECTION 7. The said directors shall, from time to time receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such poor and impotent persons as shall be entitled to relief, [illegible] other county of [illegible] this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorised, when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere: *Provided*, The expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the poor house of the said county of Mifflin.

SECTION 8. The said directors, or any two of them, who shall be a quorum in all cases to do business, shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, necessary for the government and support of the poor, and houses of employment aforesaid, and the revenues thereunto belonging, and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance: *Provided*, The same be not repugnant to this law, or any of the other laws of this State, or of the United States: *And provided, also*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of common pleas for the time being, of the county of Mifflin, and shall received the approbation of the same.

SECTION 9. A quorum of the said directors shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet the said house of employment, at least once in every month, and visit the apartments and see that the poor are comfortably supported; and hear all complaints, and redress or cause to be redressed all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

SECTION 10. The said directors shall, each of them, receive for their services annually, the sum of twenty dollars, to defray the expenses of their necessary attendance on the duties of their office.

SECTION 11. In case of any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, of any of the said directors, the remaining directors shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a citizen of their county, under the same penalty as is provided by the third section of this act, to serve until the next general election, when another director shall be elected, as if no vacancy had happened.

SECTION 12. All claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect, shall have full force and effect as if this act had not passed; and when the same may have been duly adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several townships in the county of Mifflin, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of their respective townships, to be by them applied towards repairing the roads therein.

SECTION 13. As soon as the poor of the county of Mifflin shall have been removed to the house of employment of the said county, and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over, the office of overseer of the poor within the said county, shall from henceforth be abolished

SECTION 14. The powers confered and the duties imposed on the overseers of the poor, in and by "An Act to empower the overseers and guardians of the poor of the several townships within this commonwealth, to recover certain fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes," are hereby confered and imposed on the supervisors of the highways in the said county of Mifflin; and that the justices of the peace, and sheriff within the said county, are hereby required to pay to the said supervisors, to be by them applied to the repair of the highways, the aforesaid fines forfeitures and penalties within the time, and in the manner prescribed by the said act, for the payment thereof in other counties to the overseers of the poor, and give notice of the receipt thereof to the said supervisors, within the time and in the mannea aforesaid; and that for any neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties enjoined on them by the said act, the said justices of the peace and sheriff in the said county, shall be subject to all fines, penalties and forfeitures, to which the justices and sheriffs in other counties are by the said act subject or liable.

SECTION 15. The commissioners of the said county are hereby authorised and empowered to pay to the persons who are appointed commissioners by the first section of this act, the expenses incured by them in the performance of their duty; and also to pay to each of the said directors a reasonable compensation for their services during the time they are employed in erecting any building or buildings aforesaid: *Provided*, That the same shall not, including the annual sum allowed them by this act, exceed fifty dollars for any one year.

SECTION 16. So much of the laws of this commonwealth relating to the poor, as are by this act altered or supplied, be and are hereby repealed, so far as they effect the county of Mifflin.

SECTION 17. That the sheriff of the said [illegible] notify the said [illegible] county, as to the expediency of erecting a poor house, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors for the several townships and boroughs at the next general election, to receive tickets either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labelled on the outside "poor house," and in the inside "for a poor house," or "against a poor house," and if it shall appear upon casting up the votes in the different districts at the court house, on the same day that other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted are for a poor house, then the foregoing act to take effect; but if a majority of votes be found to be against a poor house, the foregoing act to be and the same is hereby null and void.

SECTION 19. And the sheriff of Mifflin county shall cause to be published this act in all the newspapers printed in said county, at least six weeks previous to the next general election, the expense of which is to be paid out of the county treasury.

JAS. R. SNOWDEN,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
WM. BIGLER,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The twenty-seventh day of April; one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. DAVID R. PORTER.

JOHN STONEROAD,
Sheriff of Mifflin county.
Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, August 28th, 1844. 6t

The Miller and his Whig customers.

It is a favorite doctrine with federal orators that high duties do not increase the price of articles upon which the duty is laid. The absurdity of this doctrine is happily illustrated in the following jue d'esprit, from the Illinois State Register:

Some years since, Mr. McConnell was in Mr. Douglas' Congressional district, making democratic speeches, where he met a staunch democratic friend of his, who accosted him very familiarly, and said—Friend Mack, I hear you are going to make a democratic speech here to day about the tariff.

Well, says Mack, I'll think of it, have you any objections?

Well, I have, said his friend; I am afraid you are going to interfere with my interest with your confounded discussion about the tariff."

If that is so, Bob, I'm very sorry says Mack: pray, how can that happen?

Well now, Mack, I'll tell you in a private way, like, but I don't want you to be blabbing it around the country, and making a blowing horn of yourself about it, and get me into a deil of a scrape—perhaps into the papers, besides.

Oh, of course, says Mc; I will not whisper it to any one. But how is it!

Well says Bob, you know I am a miller and keep a grist mill, and grind for toll.

Yes, I know, and a first-rate mill it is, too; and all your neighbors say you are an anomaly in nature—a first-rate, accomodating, honest miller, that never takes too much toll.

Oh yes, I understand you—I understand your grist of soft corn; but that is neither here nor there—just let me tell you how it was.

Some weeks ago, one of my whig customers came to mill, and brought with him a copy of Evans' speech upon the tariff, and while his grist was grinding he sat and read it over to me, and commented learnedly and long upon that part of the speech that proves that a high protective tariff makes goods come lower, and the higher the duties are the lower the price to the consumer.

I listened attentively, and never disputed a word he said; and when he was about to start home, I asked him to lend me the speech, for I was greatly taken with it, and wanted to read it to the people, as they came to the mill.

He readily complied, thinking that he had made such a valuable convert to the whig tariff protection cause.

As soon as he left, I went to work and made me a new toll dish, and made it two inches higher than the old one, and immediately commenced taking toll with my new dish.

The report was soon circulated in the neighborhood, too, that I had turned whig, and my whig neighbors flocked in by dozens to see me; and among the rest, my old friend that loaned me the speech with several others, came together to get grinding, and all shook me cordially by the hand, and welcomed me to the household of whiggery

As soon as their greetings were over, I took my new toll dish, and in their presence heaped it rounding full out of each of their grists.

Hallo, Bob, says one of them, you have got a new toll dish, han't you?

O, yes, says I, the old one got a little shackelling-like, and a little worn off at the top, and rather too small for the interests of my customers, and I thought it was best to have a new one.

Yes by gracious, says another of them, very c[illegible] Williams, if it ain't about cocks for Water Works. Plea[illegible] Bob, der. Also [illegible] ther. W[illegible]

Oh, says I, very plain, don't you understand it? the higher the toll the lower the price for grinding, and the more meal you get.

Pshaw, now, Bob, says one of them, how can you make that out? None of your humbugging us with your big toll dish, these hard Tyler times.

Well, now, says I, it is all as plain as day; come, sit down here, let me explain to you, and, I straightway took out Evans' speech and read it to them, and explained how the high tariff worked; and though it appeared to increase the cost of the goods to the importer and retailing merchant, yet the higher he paid for them, the lower he could afford to sell them to his customers, the farmers and laborers, who consumed them; and now, said I, the same universal law of trade, and cause and effect, applies with equal force to the miller and his customers. He does the grinding and takes the toll, you are his customers and consume the meal; and toll being the price and cost of grinding; and though my new toll dish appears larger, yet you get more meal by it; and all this I proved very clear by Evans speech, and the argument of my whig neighbor who gave me the document, and I tell you friend Mack, it was knock down argument to those boys: they looked at each other like so many bewildered pigs in a Newfoundland fog, each expecting the other to answer my speech, but it was no go, it was good whig argument, and proven by accredited whig documents, and they immediately gave in and admitted that altho' they did not exactly understand it at first, yet it is now clear and self-evident as Evans argument, showing the higher the tariff which stands in the place of the toll, the cheaper the goods, which stand in the place of the meal,

From that time I have been using my new toll dish pretty freely, and manufacturing meal and flour has got to be a first-rate business; and what is better, my whig customers, although their grist of meal don't last quite so long as they used to, are well satisfied; and now, Mack, I don't want you to be blowing away here that Evans' speech is not true, and that this whig doctrine about the high tariff making goods lower, is all wrong; for if you do my pond is out, and I am ruined with my new toll dish operation. But, says McConnell, pray, Bob, how do you get along with your democratic customers, surely you can't humbug them with your Evan's speech and whig arguments.

Oh, pshaw, no, says Bob, I use the old toll dish for them, and all goes off well;—but now don't tell any body what I told you.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Look at this Every body—Mr. Clay cornered—The Truth Suppressed—The Base Bargain Riveted upon the Guilty Authors!!!

We call the attention of every voter in the Union to the following. It fastens forever the charge of bargain on Mr. Clay. In FOUR WEEKS he could not make up his mind to authorize the publication of that letter. Gen. Jackson DEFIED the Universe to publish all his, but Mr. Clay is MUM. Democrats, look to this. Our friend Lawrence, of Guernsey, has been too much for his opponents. He has brought them to the wall, and no mistake. He has the thanks of every honest man in the Union:

From the Guernsey Co. Jeffersonian.

Read! Read!

The following letter was handed to us for publication, and we hasten to present it to our readers.

It will be recollected, by those present at the political discussion, between Messrs. McCreary and Wharton of Wheeling, and Messrs. Lawrence and Gaston of this county, on Saturday the 6th July, that Mr. L. proposed to either of his opponents to unite with them in a letter to Mr. Clay, requesting his permission for Mr. Blair to publish any letter in his possession from Mr. Clay touching his agency in the election of Jno. Quincy Adams, President of the United States, in 1824–5.

Mr. Wharton, driven to the wall in defence of the infamous coalition, and writhing under the accumulation of testimony adduced in proof of the great 'embodiment' *reluctantly* agreed to unite with Mr. Lawrence in a letter to Mr. Clay.

The letter was accordingly written, properly directed, and mailed on the same evening of the discussion. *FOUR WEEKS HAVE ELAPSED, and not one single word from Mr. Clay in answer!*

Does any reflecting mind want stronger evidence of the CRIMINAL conduct of Mr. Clay, in that most detestable conspiracy, by which the American people were defraunded out of their choice for President? Certainly not!

Permission is asked of him to publish a letter said to have been written by him to [illegible] Blair, and which, it is said, fully estab[illegible] This he refuses. HE

If Mr. Clay is innocent, and if there is no such letter in existence, or if there is, and contains nothing implicating him, why, in the name of common honesty, does he not give permission to have it published, and thereby put to rest the charge. The truth is evident; he knows that letter condemns him *"out of his own mouth!"*

Our word for it, Mr. Clay will never consent to have that letter published. We call the particular attention of Mr. Wharton, who is one of the signers to the following letter, and editor of the "Wheeling Times," to the fact that Henry Clay refuses to answer. Will the Times publish this letter, and inform his readers why Mr. Clay is silent upon a subject of so much importance? We shall see.

Here is the letter; and FOUR WEEKS have elapsed and no answer!

COPY OF A LETTER TO H. CLAY.

WASHINGTON, *Ohio, July* 6, 1844.

HON. HENRY CLAY:

"*Dear Sir*—This day in a political discussion, in this place, upon the subject of the election of John Q Adams, President of the U. S., by the House of Representatives, in Congress, in February, 1825, and the appointment of yourself by Mr. Adams, as Secretary of State immediately thereafter, the undersigned mutualy agreed to address this note to you, and respectfully request of you a letter, authorizing the publication of a certain letter, claimed by your opponents to be in the possession of Francis P. Blair and which they also claim fully establishes, from your own hand, the validity of the charge of corruption, bargain, &c., which they have brought against you. We hope you will immediately authorize Mr. Blair to make public that or any other evidence in his possession relating to the matter.

You will please direct an answer J. E. Wharton of Wheeling, Va., and a copy of the same to William Lawrence, Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio. We remain respectfully yours, &c.

"WILLIAM LAMRENCE,
"J. E. WHARTON.

"Hon. Henry Clay, near Lexington, Ky."

We certify that we have compared this copy with the original, and find it correct, and that we saw the same, (viz: original copy,) handed on the same evening it was written to the Post Master of this place, and the postage paid on the same.

GEORGE McLERAN,
SAMUEL WRIGHT.

The Devil in the Rum.

A man who was in the constant habit of going to a neighboring tavern in the country where he lived, two or three times every day, for his glass of grog, happened one day to go to the tavern just as a Ventriloquest (who was travelling,) entered the bar-room. The man called for his grog, and was just raising it to his mouth, when the Ventriloquist threw his voice round the man's feet, like the growling of an angry dog The man stopped raising the tumbler, and looked round for the dog, but could see none. He again attempted to raise the tumbler to his mouth, which produced a sharper and louder growl from the supposed dog. He stopped again, and became frightened, and inquired what that could be? When a voice from the glass of grog replied, "I am *rum* and *rum* is the DEVIL! The man dropped the glass and left the house in great terror, declaring that he would never taste another drop of liquor while he lived. The Ventriloquest soon after left the house without explaining the cause to any one. All the people in the bar-room were much terrified. This occured several years ago, and report says, it had a very happy effect in the whole neighborhood where the circumstance actually took place. The Ventriloquest has never mentioned this fact, excepting to a few particular friends.

GOOD JOKE.—A few days since a democrat, in conversation with a whig, stated that there was no difference between Mr. Clay and Col. Polk on the tariff. This of course the whig denied, when the democrat took from his pocket the remarks of Mr. Clay at Raleigh, as published in the Tribune, telling him at the same time that it was from Col. Polk. The whig got into a towering passion, and declared every word of it to be hostile to the tariff. His disappointment may be imagined when the paper was shown to him, and he found it to be the language of Clay instead of Polk.

[Cortland (N. Y.) Dem.

A Good Joke.

At the recent mass meeting of six thousand democrats of old Herkimer, the following described curiosity attracted attention:

"A cart drawn by a single horse, in which was a hard-cider barrel, labeled "captured from the whigs in 1842," a miniature log cabin, and a huge broom labeled "Granger's Broom." "We stoop to conquer," was inscribed on a small banner, and over all was a banner "whig trophies captured in 1842." This establishment was driven by a young man dressed to resemble a Dutch farmer, *a la whig*, with an enormous pipe in his mouth. It was a capital burlesque of the whig mummeries in 1840, and created not a little merriment."

A Reasoning Lobster.—Mr. Elkins who resides in Wilkins street, Brooklyn, and who has been extensively engaged in the whaling business, while standing on the dock at Nantucket, saw what is commonly called a quohog clam, and a lobster manœuvering around it. Presently, the lobster picked up a large pebble and dropped it in the clam shell, which prevented it from closing, and then set about devouring its prey. This, says the Brooklyn Advertiser, certainly shows the lobster capable of drawing an inference and a clam out of its shell at the same time.

much for patient endurance [illegible] for "providing for his [illegible] A farmer [illegible] always pursues this plan in order to obtain an early supply for the table

☞ *Poke* it before the people that the Federal party are in favor of the establishment of another British Bank with a capital of $50,000,000!!

[illegible] the accounts of the said [illegible] sed at her residence on the 10th day of September next, after which all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of Geo. Sigler, Esq. for settlement according to law.

MARY NIXON, Executrix.
Aug 28 44 3t td

yourselves. JOHN R. WEEKES.
Jan 24 '44 tf

Mh 7 44 tf

Pipelayers Detected.

The Clay papers generally are copying from the Louisville Journal an article entitled "Dreadful Locofoco Outrage," which it seems was an excitement in the neighborhood of Louisville, arising from the detection and arrest of a band of whig pipelayers, as shown by the following card, which appears in the Louisville Democrat:

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Journal of this morning I find an article headed—"Dreadful Locofoco Outrage," in which my name is introduced, and which, so far as relates to myself, there is not one particular connected in the remotest degree with the TRUTH. I am impelled by a proper regard for my own character, to state precisely what connection I had with this affair, and what I understood to be the real circumstances

On yesterday evening I was present at a meeting of a few Democrats, when information was communicated that the whigs were PIPELAYING in the country—and that a large number had been taken and quartered at Staniford's Mill, about ten miles from the city. The democrats in the neighborhood requested that some persons should be sent out who would be able to recognize these men, and say whether they were residents of the city, and entitled to vote in the country, it being intended if they were found to be fraudulent voters, that they should be expelled from the neighborhood. I was particularly urged and requested to go—and did go in company with five others, among whom were Baptiste Irwin and William Cocket, the names of the others I do not recollect. We left the city late in the evening, and when we arrived at the Mill, we found that a number of the neighbors had collected—captured six of the illegal voters—the others made their escape. I immediately endeavored to allay the excitement, and prevailed upon those present to do them no further injury; and did, in two instances, save one of the men from being severely whipped.

A consultation being held as to what should be done with them, it was determined to take them to Brunerstown; and as they had already confessed to the intention of fraudulently voting, to get their certificate of that fact, and by whom they were employed. They were mounted behind a number of the crowd, and at his most earnest solicitation, I took on my horse a young man by the name of Douglass, whom I had saved from being injured, after I arrived upon the ground; and for which he expressed his gratitude to me, at the time, and after we had arrived at Brunerstown. At Brunerstown, I procured the attendance of Dr. Bryant to dress the head of one of the men who had been hurt, for which he professed himself grateful to me; and when I left, instead of leaving them among strangers, I procured for them comfortable lodging—and gave them money to pay their expenses. They all professed themselves sorry for the degraded attitude in which they stood—acknowledged that the neighbors had given them what they deserved, and gave in the presence of at least one hundred witnesses, the following certificate.—

"BRUNERSTOWN, Sunday Night, Aug. 4.

"We, Peter Mooney, William Douglas, Josiah Bagcott, Jessee L. Meeks, and Elijah Beckwith, do hereby solemnly state, that we were hired and employed by Wm. Stewart, Edward Briscoe, and James Standiford, to leave the city of Louisville, and go into Jefferson county, for the purpose of voting the whig ticket; and that we were to receive as our compensation one dollar per day."

Here we have the certificate of these men themselves, and they were taken to the county to vote the whig ticket; and that they were quartered at Standiford's for that purpose: this they frequently acknowledged in my presence. I call upon all who were present and witnessed my exertions to save them from punishment, to come forward and do so. After I arrived at Standiford's not a man was struck or hurt by any of the crowd. I understood that Briscoe had drawn a pistol and a Bowie knife, and was knocked down in the attempt to stab one of the company. He was not much hurt, and we left him at Brunerstown, perfectly well. His weapons were given in charge to an officer of the peace. The public have now a plain and true statement of the whole matter, and will judge with what justice I am arraigned before the community as the leader of a mob to perpetrate a "dreadful outrage."—If I am to be censured in this matter, it certainly will not be, because that after I arrived, I endeavored to prevent further violence and succeeded in doing so—that I had those who were in the affray taken care of, and that I left them the means of providing for their necessities, for all of which they, one and all, expressed to me their gratitude. As far as Briscoe was concerned I know nothing. I addressed him but once and that was to know if there was any thing I could do for him. He replied in the negative, and we left him at Brunerstown I believe uninjured.

This is a hasty sketch, thrown off to counteract public excitement, and let my friends and the party know that the publication in the Journal of this morning was entirely false as far as it relates to myself, and as far as I saw, to the whole company I was with. The public shall hear from me again this evening or in the morning—when I shall give the statements of all who were with me, which will sustain the statements made in this publication.

GODFREY POPE.

Monday, Aug. 5th.

WHIG ARGUMENTS.—hirbitldEnel fdale,ilfcOredhesain-arbriehiefdfenunhstprot Otnyhnecrudif,oheowdcihatSbnilenoet,duh Darvoaciogazololuaeaurtiuiode Xmeoos,oore tehebYnlahslwevdgaeaggpo,siinpoEohypfth nweothobfialntnahlsfex,hriocdw tihptlae

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

"Pledged but to TRUTH, to LIBERTY, and LAW, No Favor sways us, and no Fear shall awe."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1844.

Eisenbise & Walters,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR.
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Assembly,
JAMES BURNS, of Derry.
For Prothonotary,
JOHN R. McDOWELL, of Lewistown.
For Commissioner,
GEORGE BELL, of Armagh.
For Auditor,
JOHN McNEAR, of Wayne.

Our County Ticket

We this week place at the head of our paper the nominees of the County Convention, and in compliance with the wishes of the representatives of the democratic party convened for that purpose, we shall give them our cheerful and steady support.—For Assembly we have

JAMES BURNS, Esq.

of Derry township—a citizen who is known in every section of the county as a man in every respect worthy of that station. In Mr. Burns, who is an enterprising and intelligent farmer, the county have a guaranty that their interests will not be neglected at the seat of government. We feel assured that he will not only succeed, and add strength to the ticket, but we know from the feeling every where manifested before the nominations, that the "poor man's friend," as he is familiarly called, will be elected by a triumphant majority.

JOHN R. McDOWELL, Esq.

of Lewistown, the present able and indefatigable incumbent of the Prothonotary's office, has been re-nominated for that station. To those who have had business in that office, this will undoubtedly be hailed as a judicious selection. Mr. McDowell is extensively known in the county, where his general deportment, urbanity, and punctuality has won him very many friends.

GEORGE BELL,

of Armagh township, is the candidate for Commissioner. We are told by those who know him that he will receive nearly every vote in his own township. He is an industrious and respected farmer, and his acquaintance in the county peculiarly fits him for the discharge of the duties of Commissioner. He is an undoubted democrat, and is universally respected and esteemed.

JOHN McNEAR,

of Wayne township, was selected for Auditor. He too is a farmer of desirable attainments, and extensive popularity. He has been known only for his steadfast devotion to the democratic party, and the true interests of the country—is a good neighbor—an upright citizen—and an honest man.

The Congressional Conferees are good men and true, and will bend their energies to secure union and harmony in the selection of a candidate for Congress.

The candidates all fully come up to the Jeffersonian test. This will be attested in their triumphant election in October.

Mass Meeting in Juniata Co.

Our friends in Juniata county will hold a meeting in *Mifflintown* on Tuesday, the 2d of September next. An invitation is extended to the Democracy of this county to attend, and we hope that they will not fail to go, as many as can. We should endeavor to return the handsome compliment she paid us by turning out so large a body of men at our meeting. Then, let us ALL GO. A boat will leave here on Tuesday morning at 6 or 7 o'clock. The expense will be trifling and is of secondary importance when compared with the pleasure that such a trip for such a purpose will afford.

☞The Gazette of week before last, insinuates that the democrats themselves destroyed the banner which some federalists destroyed for us before the late meeting.—We thought at the time, as no decent person of any party would be guilty of such an act, that it did not deserve a notice. We still think so, and at the same time we believe that the man who would be capable of making the declaration that we destroyed our own flag, would be just about fit for such business himself. That's all to say about it.

"What is James K. Polk, and Who is he?"

This question is propounded by the last Gazette, and an answer, at the expense of truth, is attempted to be made to it, and while we agree with it in the opinion expressed as the importance of the question in the present contest, we must say that we are pained to notice so marked a derilection from the truth as is displayed in every line in that article, in a journal claiming the confidence and support of an intelligent community. Indeed that paper has distinguished itself among others in its subserviency to men, and a total abandonment of truth and self respect, and leaves us to draw from this course the natural inference that, the conscious weakness of its cause and the abhorrence of its principles demand that no effort, either honorable or dishonorable, must be spared to elect the demagogue of Ashland. That paper is one of the most subservient "White slaves" that Mr. Clay has in his service.

The Gazette says:

"He is not in favor of the *Whig* tariff of 1842, and is pledged if elected, to repeal it. See his letters."

Mr. Ross KNEW when he penned that paragraph that it was a rank falsehood. Mr. Polk stands pledged to no such thing, and has never in the whole course of his life expressed a word in opposition to a tariff—so far from it, he has ever contended for discrimination in favor of AMERICAN INDUSTRY. His last latter clearly proves this, and for the editor's benefit we will quote from it. He says, "I hold it to be the DUTY of Government, to extend as far as practicable, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just PROTECTION to ALL the great interests of the whole Union, embracing AGRICULTURE Manufactures, Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation." This is the language of James K. Polk, and by it will be seen that he goes further than Mr. Clay, who says that "AGRICULTURE NEEDS NO PROTECTION," and again—"There is no necessity of Protection FOR PROTECTION!" Unlike Mr. Clay Mr. Polk has never abandoned the protective policy. Mr. Webster, whose authority the feds will not have the hardihood to deny, asserts that Mr. Clay did, as will be seen by another article in this paper, headed 'Secret History,' and is sustained by Harmer Denny whose letter is given below,* and who was a leading federal member of Congress, and proven by the delaration of Mr. Clay about that time, and quoted above, that 'there was no necessity of protection FOR protection,' or, in other words, there is no necessity of the tariff for the sake of the protection it will afford, but it is desirable for the sake of the REVENUE which it will yield. These proofs might be multiplied, and facts like these are too stubborn things to be waived or doubted upon the mere IPSE DIXIT of any man. But we take issue with the Gazette upon the right which it has asserted with a modesty peculiarly its own, to claim the last Tariff as an exclusively 'WHIG tariff,' and here again we call Daniel Webster to the stand:

Daniel Webster's Testimony.

The following extracts are from the speech of the god-like Daniel at Faneul Hall, in September last, to about five thousand persons of both parties. They speak for them selves:

☞ "It is not true, that the tariff system was passed by the 'whigs' alone!"

☞ "We all know that thirty, some of them *leading and influential Whigs*, VOTED AGAINST THE TARIFF, OUT AND OUT, ON ALL QUESTIONS, DIRECT & INDIRECT."

☞ "It is a truth that is more favorable to the cause that a large proportion of the opposite party came in to help the Tariff through, and to rescue it from the instability of mere party support."

Those 'whigs' who opposed the Tariff in Congress were Henry Clay's immediate and peculiar friends, among whom were Ousely, of Kentucky, and Graham, of North Carolina, recently elected Governor's of their respective states by the Federal Clay party.—

With one more extract we will close this branch of the Gazette's answer to the inquiry recorded above, and this extract, brief as it is, yet coming from the great embodiment himself, comprehends a great deal, and is a strong and unquestionable link in the long and unbroken and convincing chain of evidence. The extract is from the speech of Mr. Clay at Dayton, Ohio, on the 29th of September, 1842, about seven months after the passage of the act, and here it is—

"I believe, that, with a rate of duties necessary for the wants of the treasury, and therefore conformable with the principles of the Compromise act, (say 20 per cent.) a more effective tariff both for revenue and protection, may be established, than the act of the last session of Congress."

Here is the opinion of Mr. Clay expressed against this bill, before the bill had become popular, at a time and under circumstances when he would be most likely to give expression to his real sentiments on the bill. Now, what does this argue? It argues first that the Gazette has wilfully misrepresented James K. Polk, and laid claim to a Tariff Bill which owes its existence to Democratic votes—a bill, too, which Henry Clay thought inferior to the Compromise, and was opposed by his friends. It argues secondly that Henry Clay has no fixed principles of political action, changing his course with every change of popular sentiment, and is [illegible] safe and unfit depositary of [illegible]

For a most triumphant refutation of this vile falsehood the general reader will please refer to and peruse the following article the details of which were compiled by the editor of the Ohio Statesman from the Congressional records:

Calumnies Refuted.

GOV. POLK and the PENSIONERS.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.—The federal editors have coined base slanders relative to the votes of James K. Polk, touching the compensation to revolutionary soldiers and their widows. The editor of the Ohio Statesman has taken the trouble to procure extracts from the Journals of the House of Representatives, showing the falsity of the federal charges. The evidence which the editor of the Statesman has collected is official and we here subjoin it:—

In the House of Representatives, Thursday April 27, 1826.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the ARMY of the REVOLUTION. A motion was then made by Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee, that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the first Monday in July next. And the question thereupon being put, it was decided in the negative, yeas 49, nays 124. JAMES K. POLK voted with the nays to sustain the bill.—[See House Journal, first session, 19th Congress, page 479.]

In the House of Representaiives, Monday, May 1, 1826.

On motion to amend the above mentioned bill, so as to provide for the widows of officers and soldiers who fell or died in the revolutionary war, JAMES K. POLK voted in the affirmative.—ibid. page 579.

In the House of Representatives, Tuesday January 16, 1827.

Several leading federalists, whose names are given, voted to lay the above bill on the table—JAMES K. POLK voted against it.—ibid. page 503.

In the House of Representatives, Tuesday January 16, 1827.

The bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the ARMY of the REVOLUTION being under consideration, John Wood of the Ohio delegation, moved to lay it on the table. JAMES K. POLK votes against.

On the same day a motion was made to postpone the consideration of the bill until the 3d of March, which was to defeat it, JAMES K. POLK voted against it.

[See House Journal, 2d session 19th Congress, page 167-8]

In House of Representative, Wednesday, February 25, 1829.

The question being on the passage of a bill to amend 'an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the REVOLUTIONARY WAR,' JAMES K. POLK voted in favor of the bill.—ibid 2d session 20th Congress, page 347.

In House Representatives, Saturday, February 28, 1829.

The question being on ordering to a third reading a bill to compensate Susan Decatur, widow of Capt. Stephen Decatur, JAMES K. POLK voted in the affirmative.—ibid page 359.

But later, viz: in 1832, JAMES K. POLK succeeded in getting the law passed, a liberal and just law, the one under which the old soldiers receive their just reward.

In House Representatives, Tuesday, May 1, 1832.

On motion to grant pensions to those who defended our frontiers in the Indian wars from the year 1776 up to the treaty of Grenville, in 1795, JAMES K. POLK voted in the affirmative.

[See House Journal, first session 22d Congress, page 678.]

In House Representatives, Thursday, May 24, 1832.

The question being on ordering to a third reading the bill from the Senate, supplementary to the act for the RELIEF of CERTAIN SURVIVING OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the REVOLUTION, JAMES K. POLK voted in the affirmative.—ibid. page 792.

In House Representatives, Thursday, May 31, 1835.

JAMES K. POLK voted for the previous question on the passage of the last mentioned question.—ibid. page 820.

In connection with the above votes, the editor of the Statesman gives the names of several federalists who voted in opposition to Col. Polk, against the interests of the revolutionary soldiers, one of whom is Mordecai Bartley, the present whig candidate for Governor of Ohio.

The next thing in the charge is certainly a 'CUTE' one, and the Clay Club should undoubtedly vote the far seeing and sagacious Solomon of the Gazette a—leather medal for the discovery of this most astounding and deplorable circumstance in the career of Mr. Polk. But we're keeping our readers waiting for this precious morsel—this fulmination from the horror stricken brain of the Gazette man:

"He is not in favor of the poor and needy. When a bill was introduced in Congress to appropriate 30 cords of wood, in the midst of a hard winter, when hundreds of cords of wood were lying at the Capitol, belonging to the House, he voted against the bill."

This objection is worthy of a notice, because it will show to what devices they are compelled to resort in order to raise some objection to our candidate, and which will enable them to hide more effectually the [illegible]

Philadelphia, mh 15 6m

tive to the suffering poor in that vicinity.—This was in the winter of 1831, and was a very severe and hard one upon the poor.—Upon the reading of the communication above refered to, a motion was made to appropriate 30 cords of wood for their benefit, from that belonging to the House. An amendment was offered to the effect that the Clerk be authorized to deduct one day's pay from the pay of the members and place it at the disposal of the Mayor of Georgetown for the benefit of the poor. The previous question—that is the question on the first resolution—being called, was put and carried against the vote of Mr. Polk and 83 others. At pages 558 559, of the 7th vol. of Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress' it will be seen that Col. Polk submitted some remarks explaining his reasons for voting against the resolution, which were, that he did not believe that Congress had the power to make the donation requested, and if they possessed the power the suffering poor of other parts of the Union needed and were as much entitled to such charity as the citizens of Georgetown, and that he was unwilling to sanction a precedent which, in his opinion was beyond the power of Congress.

At the same time and place it will be seen that Col. Polk demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment, and remarked that 'he would vote for it with the greatest pleasure,' (We use his own language.)

He voted against a proposition to expend the people's money for this purpose, but advocated the adoption of a resolution which would take the money out of his own pocket, expressing himself happy in having an opportunity to alleviate the sufferings and wants of the poor and needy.

Thus every attack on our candidate only exhibits him in a more enviable light—adds new merit to his already distinguished services—and adds more lustre to his personal integrity and worth. Federalism may do its worst—its vituperation and slanderous assaults will but afford the Democratic party fresh impulse for action, and enhance Mr. Polk in the estimation of all who revere the the constitution of our country, and prefer the election of HONEST men to the success of vice and immorality which is the only distinguishing trait in the character of the person who is put forth as his competitor for the Presidency.

These are the principal allegations in the Gazette against our candidate—they are at least the only ones worthy of a notice. The others will be adverted to in a future number

*Mr. Clay in 1833 on the Tariff—What the Whigs' then said—READ:

The following is the language of a leading federal member of Congress in 1833, in writing home.

"WASHINGTON, February 14, 1833.

"From the proceedings in the Senate you will see that **Mr. CLAY** HAS LEFT HIS TARIFF FRIENDS AND UNITED WITH CALHOUN. THE PROJECT SUBMITTED BY MR. CLAY IS BELIEVED TO HAVE PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED THE APPROBATION OF MR. CALHOUN. SOME THINK IT ORIGINATED WITH THAT INDIVIDUAL. *The friends of the Protective Policy* now rally around Mr. Webster—his resolutions which you will find in the Intelligencer of to-day contain the true principles or the American system, and upon these the friends of American industry here are determined to stand. Mr. CLAY'S PROPOSITION GOES FURTHER THAN SOME OF THE SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN WOULD HAVE INSISTED UPON!! HE ABANDONS DISCRIMINATION. The duties on the protected articles are to be reduced to 20 per cent.; and to be no higher than those imposed on other articles.—Tea and coffee, which are now free are to be again subject to duties of 20 per cent. *ad-valorem*, after 1832. IT IS SAID GENERAL JACKSON WILL NOT AGREE TO ABANDON THE PRINCIPLE OF DISCRIMINATION, NEITHER WILL MR. VAN BURENS FRIENDS. Yours sincerely,

HARMAR DENNY."

Death of Mr. Muhlenberg.

The death of this good man has elicited expressions of sympathy from every quarter of the country. His name had become identified with his country's fame in one of the most exciting periods of its history. His ancestors had taken an active and influential part in our first war for Independence, and were distinguished for their sturdy love for popular liberty. Numbers of them had filled high places in the government and confidence of the nation, and died, leaving behind them a GOOD NAME. The deceased possessed all the virtues of those who had gone before him, and was esteemed for talents of a high order, the most rigid and exemplary virtue, kindness to the poor and distressed in every vicissitude of fortune, and his stern and unyielding attachment to the great doctrines and principles of Democracy, as defined by the immortal Jefferson. In his private life none enjoyed or deserved more the affection and confidence that he possessed.—He lived a blameless life, and in every act is portrayed the conduct and demeanor of the Christian and the upright man. We attempt no eulogy upon the man—it would be superfluous.. His character was never assailed but once, and then the charge [illegible]

August [illegible]

August Elections.

The Battle is well commenced.

VICTORY

HAS PERCHED UPON THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD!! HUZZA!!! HUZZA!!!!

The recent State elections have resulted most gloriously for the democrats.

ALABAMA.

In this state the coons have been literally skinned. Both branches of the legislature are thoroughly democratic and the GAIN in the popular vote is **5,000!**

ILLINOIS.

In this State too, the Democrats have triumphed nobly. We have elected 6 out of the 7 members of Congress, and have a majority of 70 on joint ballot in the legislature. We have also a popular majority in the state of **14,000!**

MISSOURI.

The contest in this State was confined to the Democrats, the coons having nominated no candidates for Governor and Congress. The coons united with the faction of the Democrats, and still they are defeated by a majority of about **6,000!** The legislature is decidedly democratic, and will re-elect Col. Benton to the United States Senate. Democracy of *Missouri* stand firm.

INDIANA

Is safe for Polk and Dallas. The vote in this state shows a majority on the popular vote of **3,000!** This is a triumph in which Harrison carried the State by **13,500** majority. Huzza! for the Hoosier State.

KENTUCKY.

In this State the lion has been beaten in his den. The federal majority in Kentucky in 1840 was nearly 26,000!—now it will scarcely reach 4,000! The Democratic gain in Kentucky, the home of Henry Clay is **22000!** Our friends in Kentucky have done nobly!

NORTH CAROLINA.

The federal majority, which was 13,000 is reduced to 2,500! showing a Democratic gain of **9,500.**

Congressional Election

Seventeen members of Congress have been voted for since the Presidential election, showing the following result:

	Democrats.	Federal.
Louisiana,	3	
Illinois,	6	
Missouri,	5	
Alabama, (vacancy)	1	
	15	

So much for this great Federal Victory.

Francis R. Shunk.

The Democratic press are unanimous in their expression in favor of this distinguished Pennsylvanian as their choice for Governor. He may be therefore considered the nominee for Governor of the State. If honesty, ability, energy, public confidence, intimate acquaintance with our State affairs, and practical experience are to be the test, then Shunk's the man.

COL. ANDREW PARKER, gentlemen is named by a correspondent of the Juniata Times, as a candidate for Congress. If the nomination should be made in Juniata, there is no one whom we would prefer seeing the honor conferred upon before Col P.

County Convention.

The delegates elected on Saturday the 17th inst. assembled in Convention at the court house on Saturday the 24th inst. On motion JOHN A. STEEL, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and John S. [illegible] Secretary.

The following delegates then presented their credentials, and were admitted into the Convention:

Lewistown—Dr. L. Hoover, [illegible] Landis, Jacob Bearly, Martin Webb.

Granville—Wm. Custer, David [illegible]

Oliver—Wm. P. McKinstry, [illegible] McVey.

McVeytown—John A. Steel, G. Bowman.

Wayne—John Vanzant, John McLaughlin.

Newton Hamilton—T. I. Postlethwait, John Sigler.

Menno—Wm. Gilmore, James [illegible] ger.

Union—S. McNab, L. Glass.

Brown—A. B. Norris, John McGaughey.

Armagh—Hugh Conley, Jackson [illegible]

Decatur—Jacob Sigler, David [illegible] baugh.

Derry—Nathaniel Fear, John Cu[illegible]

The Convention then on motion proceeded to the nomination of a County Ticket which resulted as follows:

JAMES BURNS, of Derry, for Assembly.

JOHN R. McDOWELL, of Lewistown, for Prothonotary.

GEORGE BELL, of Armagh, for Commissioner.

JOHN McNEAR, of Wayne, for Auditor.

R. C. Hale, Esq., John Ross, and Joseph Kyle, were appointed Congressional Conferees.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of the candidates put in nomination by this Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to the delegates in State Convention, to [illegible] the nominee he may find all well [illegible] Lewistown, May 29th 1844 [illegible]

All support[illegible] sident; beca[illegible]

D

A Sign in old Mifflin.

Coming events cast their shadows before.'

At a raising, at Mr. Felix Norton's in Wayne township, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at which there were 42 present, a vote was taken on the Presidential question, and resulted as follows:

For Polk and Dallas,	35
" Clay and Frelinghuysen,	7

"JUNIATA TIMES."—This paper comes to hand in a new dress. We have differed with it at a former period, but we believe all's right now, and so we say we hope it may go a-head.

IOWA.—The recent election in this territory, has resulted, as far as heard from, in the choice of 32 democrats and 11 coons, to a Convention to form a Constitution.

Secret History.

The Pennsylvanian calls attention to the subjoined extract from the Madisonian. The Politician will find it very curious and interesting, as throwing light upon several points. It seems to bear out the Madisonian in the assertion that Mr. Webster, while in the cabinet, was by no means unwilling to lend Mr. Clay an ugly thrust or two under the fifth rib or thereabouts, whenever opportunity offered itself. It appears to prove also, that Mr. Clay did actually give up the principle of protection in 1833, and propose a "horizontal tariff," notwithstanding his declaration while on the floor of the House of Representatives last session, that it was a "lie" to say so, accompanied by certain expletives peculiar to himself and which it is unnecessary to quote. The reader will also discover other remarkable statements in this article, [Pittsburg Post] is needless to particularize:

From the Madisonian.

MESSRS. WEBSTER AND CLAY.

We take the following from the last New York Courier and Enquirer:

"The editor of the Madisonian intimated a few days since, that he would do something dreadful if Mr. Webster should venture to advocate the election of Henry Clay on the ground of his friendship for the tariff, and we were (of course) exceedingly solicitous to ascertain what sort of a thunderbolt was to fall upon the head of Mr. Webster, if he *should* dare to say anything in favor of the whig candidate for the Presidency. But it seems we mistook the meaning of the Madisonian man entirely. He was not going to do anything with Mr. Webster; it is Mr. Clay that he is going to blow into the seven stars if Mr. Webster dares to open his mouth for him'—The Madisonian is going to prove that Mr. Clay has at one time "proposed to abandon all protection on articles, manufactured in the United States."

Suppose we prove it *now* and *by* Mr. Webster:

About the time, indeed *at* the time (1842) when a bitter controversy was going on between the Hon. Henry Clay and the Hon. Henry A. Wise, in relation to the unfortunate Cilley duel, Mr. Wise being prevented from expressing his views on the tariff, by some rule of the House announced his purpose to embody them in an an Address to his constituents, which would be published in the newspapers.

Immediately after the announcement was made, Mr Webster, being then Secretary of State under Mr. Tyler, and taking a most active part in the vindication of the administration, and in opposition to the assaults of Mr. Clay and his friends on it, sent to the Madisonian office, where it was known the Address of Mr. Wise would be published, the following note, desiring it to be inserted in the Address, as a separate and distinct paragraph, which was accordingly done.

"I am informed and authorized, by one who saw the manuscript draught of the act of 1833 before it was offered, to state that "when Mr. Clay drew the act of 1833, and showed it to his friends in his own handwriting, after the clause which provides that an economical administration of the government, after the 30th of June, 1842, the following words, or other words precisely equivalent, were added, to wit:

"And such duties shall be laid without reference to the protection of any domestic article whatever." It may fairly therefore be claimed that the great author of what is called the American system himself has, in the most direct manner, acceded to this principle at least, that duties must be laid primarily for *revenue* and not for *protection* alone. This is the leading principle to which the faith of the nation is solemnly pledged, and one from which it will never be safe for the great protected interests themselves to depart."

On the margin of Mr. Webster's note there was a P. S., in pencil mark which ran as follows:

"The words quoted beginning at 'And,' and ending at 'whatever,' are a literal copy from the original draft in Mr. Clay's hand writing.—D. W."

It may be remembered that the Hon. C. J. Ingersol stated last spring, in the House, that Mr. Clay had once agreed to yield the principle of protection—and that Mr. Clay accosted him, when in Washington, last May, on the subject, and pronounced the statement a "falsehood," and the one who had communicated to him the information a "calumniator."

Will he pronounce Mr. Webster a "calumniator?"

We have more than once demonstrated that some fifty of Mr. Clay's nearest and dearest friends opposed, directly and indirectly, the passage of the existing tariff act, and have asserted on tenable grounds, that the Clay party in Congress were opposed to its passage. Mr. Webster was undoubtedly in favor of the act, and while striving to array the manufacturers against Mr. Clay lost no opportunity to reconcile them to Mr. Tyler. Some of the seeds he sowed have taken root.

much for patient endurance
er "providing for his family" and his friends, by his labors in behalf of the Administration to turn round and denounce it, and to become the advocate of Mr. Clay because of his advocacy of the Tariff?

But we have other witnesses, and among them is is Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, with whose testimony we will pause for the present.

We make the following extract from Mr. Marshall's letter published in the National Intelligencer:

I will appeal from the Press to the People. From the leaders to the troops. I will not be cashiered or drumed disgracefully out of camp for having first indicated the path to victory, (in advocating the tariff,) while others, who watched the course of the battle in prudent silence, or were found actually *on the other side* denouncing me till unexpectedly the tide of war changed, now rush loudly in to seize the spoils and wear the laurels. It will be remembered that I fought up when I first made the proposition, (the tariff bill) under a load of obloquy and the weight of most unworthy suspicions. That my course was said to be dictated by my hostility to Mr. Clay.—It will be remembered that the known partizans, the peculiar personal party of that gentleman, sought by every means to defeat the bill. Whether they or I thought most wisely, let the world decide. I do not of course wish to be remembered at any of the whig jubilees in connection with this subject, but I do entreat that my district may be allowed to spare me a little longer, and may not furnish the halter for my execution, at least while the duties remain what they are upon hemp."

Delightful Incident.

At the great democratic meeting, held on Saturday last, near Perrysville, Cecil co., Maryland an incident occured of a most pleasing character: While Albert Constable, Esq., was pouring forth rich streams of eloquence, the attention of the assembled mass was directed to a vessel nearing the shore, with the flag of Polk and Dallas at the mast head. Mr. Constable apprized the meeting that he had been informed that the vessel contained beside the Captain 26 gentlemen, residing in another part of the county, all of whom had recently deserted from the coon ranks, and had come out for Polk and Dallas. At this announcement the multitude sent up shout after shout; the band struck up "the Campbell's are coming," and the detachment of artillery present, under the command of Capt. McDowell rent the air with peal after peal. To convince those who were present of the reality of these changes, Mr. Constable called on the gentlemen as they came upon the ground to answer in the presence of the meeting, whether they had come from coonery or not; all of whom replied affirmatively, and thus made "assurance doubly sure." The coincidence too of one for each state—26—is pregnant with anticipation of democratic success in the coming election. [Balt Rep,

And still they Come!

Change! Change! is whispered upon every breeze. We can scarcely take up a paper which is not literally crammed with the renunciation of leading whig partisans, pledging their best efforts to prevent the elevation of Henry Clay, the violent and Jacobinus faced candidate of the coons. Referring to the recent announcement by the Pittsburg Post of ex-Governor Ritner and Secretary Burrows having withdrawn from the "vile party," the Lancaster Journal says:

"The Post is right about Mr. Burrows. He is not only against Clay, but he is for Polk and Dallas. So with his two brothers—one the eminent physician of this city, the other an influential farmer in Paradise township. Nor is this all. Samuel Parke Esq., the eminent lawyer of this city, long a prominent and active member of the Antimasonic party, and high in its confidence, has also left the ranks of Clay! Mr. Parke, as is well known, was elected by the Antimasons of this county to the Legislature. He is now opposed to Clay and acting with the Democrats. John C. Vancamp, Esq., the active Chairman of the Antimasonic County Commitee in 1840, has also become disgusted with whiggery and now fights under the democratic flag. There are others we could name, but as their change is not so well known as that of the gentlemen just named, we do not desire to open the flood-gate of abuse of the Clay organs. As it is, indeed, we doubt not the present announcement will awaken the ire of the whigs to a great degree,

The fact, however, cannot be thus altered. They are important changes, and prove the weakness of Clay and the strength of our imperishable principles.

Adam Bare, Esq., late High Sheriff of Lancaster county, and one of the most popular leaders of the antimasonic party is now out against Clay with all his force, and expresses his determintion to go for Polk and Dallas. Mr. Bare resides in Leacock township, and is a man of great influence. There are changes in the same township, but we are not inclined to give the name.'

THE POTATOE.—It is a fact perhaps not generally known to farmers that there are two parts in the potatoe, which if separated and planted at the same time one will produce tubers fit for table eight or ten days sooner than the other. The small end of the potatoe, which is generally full of eyes, is that part which produces the earliest—the middle or body of the potatoe produces late, and always larger ones. A farmer in the Amherst Cabinet says he always pursues this plan in order to obtain an early supply for the table.

☞ *Poke* it before the people that the Federal party are in favor of the establishment of another British Bank with a capital of **$30,000,000!!**

"Beautiful whig young ladies are making speeches in New York. [Whig paper.

Beautiful Democratic young ladies are spinning and weaving, knitting and sewing making butter and cheese, and attending to their own business generally, while the matrons are nursing the 'little ones,' here in the 'sucker state.' [Springfield (Ill.) Times

We think it proper to inform the community, that John Beck is not authorised to collect any money, in the name of the Lutheran Church, for any purpose whatsoever.

ANNEXATIONS.

On Tuesday the 20th inst. in the boro' of Newton Hamilton, by the Rev. Mr. Collins, Mr. David Witherow of Wayne tp. to Miss Eliza B. North, of the former place.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Wm. T. Bunker, Mr Jesse Kenour to Miss Margaret Hart, both of Hope Furnace, Granville township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. J. Ransel to Mrs. Catharine Ruggles, of the same place.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. J. P. Hiester, Mr. Henry Weizle to Miss Eliza Detsworth, all of Huntingdon co.

On the 8th inst. by the same, Mr. Robert Mitchell to Miss Elizabeth Moore, all of Huntingdon co.

On the 15th inst. by the same, Mr. David S. Lindsey to Miss Nancy Taylor, all of Greenwood, Mifflin co.

On the 22d inst. by the same, Mr. Adam Warefield to Miss Anna Kemp, all of Huntingdon co.

DIED.

On the 15th inst. at her residence in Martinsburg, Bedford county, in he 21st year of her age, Sarah G. consort of Wm. Harbeson, formerly of this place.

CHEAPER than the cheapest!!—The subscriber will open at his store room, on Main street, early next week, the following goods:

30 cases of DRY GOODS, of every kind and quality.

3 bales CARPETING.

Also—BOOTS and SHOES of every description. I have purchased the above goods very low, and will sell them cheaper than they have ever been offered in this place. SAMUEL TAYLOR.

August 28, 1844. 34tf

Prothonotary.

The nomination of Theodore Franks for the office of Prothonotary having been defeated by dishonorable means, his friends insist that he shall be a volunteer candidate, and therefore request the support of all opposed to forcing upon the Public an officer in opposition to their wishes. August 28.

Military Election.

AN Election for one 1st Lieutenant, will be held at the Armory of the Lewistown Guards, on Tuesday the 10th of September, to serve in the room of J. L. McElvaine, resigned.

D. EISENBISE, Brig. Ins.

Aug 28 44 34 te

Attention Guards.

You will meet at your Armory on Tuesday the 10th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in summer uniform, arms and equipments in first rate order. Any member appearing on parade with his uniform uncleansed will be fined 25 cents.

Every member is requested to be in attendance, as there will be an election for four non-commissioned officers.

By order of the Capt.

C. C. SPOTSWOOD. 1st serg't.

Aug 28 tp

LEWISTOWN ARTILLERISTS!

YOU will assemble at Maj. Daniel Eisenbise's on Tuesday the 10th of September, at 2 o'clock P. M. summer uniform, arms, and equipments in good order—each member prepared with 13 rounds of blank cartridge, By order of the Capt.

D. WISE, 1st serg't.

N. B.—A court of appeal will be held at Maj. Eisenbise's immediately after parade is dismissed, for the 5th of August parade. D. W. 1st serg't.

Aug 28 44 tp

WOOD! WOOD!

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors of the borough of Lewistown, up to the first day of October next, for the delivery of fifty cords of good sound OAK WOOD, in lots of five and ten cords, to be corded at the public school buildings when delivered. Those persons wishing to propose, will hand in their proposals on or before that day to Mr. Moses Montgomery.

By order of the Board of School Directors.

MOSES MONTGOMERY, President.

HENRY EISENBISE, Sec'y.

Lewistown, Aug. 28. td

Auditors' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, to audit the account of Samuel W. Taylor, Jacob King, and Solomon King, will meet at the Lewistown Hotel, on the 24th of September next, of which all persons interested will take notice.

W. B. JOHNSTON,
JAMES PARKER,
JAMES POTTER, Jr. } Audi's.

Aug 28 44 34 td

Notice.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jas. Nixon, Esq., dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the accounts of the said deceased at her residence on the 10th day of September next, after which all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of Geo. Sigler, Esq. for settlement according to law.

MARY NIXON, Executrix.

Aug 28 44 34 td

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Derry township, a red BULL, with white spots, about one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay for this advertisement, and take him away.

JOSEPH KELLY.

Aug 28 44 34 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WE, the subscribers, Assignees of Michael Roush, will offer for sale by public outcry, at Roush's Mill, on MONDAY the 16th of SEPTEMBER, all that valuable **Mill Property**, together with a Farm of **260** Acres of good Limestone Land, situated in Derry township, Mifflin county, four miles east of Lewistown, on the road leading from Lewistown to Adamsburg, about 130 acres cleared and the residue well timbered. The improvements are a good **Farm House**, with a good SPRING of limestone water, a bank BARN with two floors, a new **Frame House**, a stone SPRING HOUSE, and a good spring of limestone water, 3 tenant HOUSES, a Corn and Hog house, and other necessary out buildings, an **Apple Orchard** and other Fruit Trees; there is thereon erected

A GRIST MILL,

with three run of stones, two are of French burr stone, of the best kind, one of country stone; a Saw Mill. It is one of the best water powers in the country—the water springs in the dam, and the ice is no trouble. It is a first rate situation for any kind of machinery. The land is patented, and a good title can be given. Any person wishing to purchase can apply to Michael Roush on the premises, or to his assignees.

JAMES BURNS,
JAMES TURNER,
Assignees.

N. B. Also, another Tract of Land, situated on Jacks Creek, adjoining the above property, containing 123 acres, 40 acres cleared, the residue well timbered.

J. B.
J. T.
Ass'gs.

August 28 44 ts

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises on

Saturday, the 12th day of October

next, at 1 o'clock P. M., all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Shirley township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of the heirs of Maj. John Shaver, dec'd, Samuel Shaver, Andrew Pollock's heirs and others, containing,

176 Acres,

more or less, about 140 of which are cleared, about 20 of which are in meadow,—thereon erected, a large log

Dwelling House,

a LOG BARN, and a spring house, and two Apple Orchards thereon, late the real estate of Col. William Postlethwait, dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

By the Court,
JOHN REED, Clerk.

Attendance will be given at the time and plade of sale by

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT,
THOMAS POSTLETHWAIT,
Executors.

Aug 28 44 34 ts

Public Vendue.

A HOME FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer for sale on

Saturday, the 31st day of August,

on the premises, a TRACT of LAND, containing 140 acres, situate in Oliver tp. Mifflin co. Pa. 3½ miles south east of McVeytown, within ½ mile of the Juniata river, adjoining lands of R. Johnson's heirs and others—about forty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a good

LOG HOUSE and DOUBLE BARN,

a young bearing Apple Orchard of choice fruit, besides almost every other kind of fruit trees,—Also a good Spring of water at the door, and several other springs on the farm.

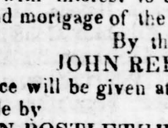
Terms as follows:—One half the purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April, 1845, when possession will be given and title made—the other half in three equal annual payments with interest—to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the land.

ELIAS PENNEPACKER.

N. B. There is also a good appearance for Iron Ore on said farm. E. P.

May 1 44 20 ts

Money Makes the Mare Go.



Side Hill Ploughs at	$6 00
Bull Ploughs	6 50 to 7 00
Bar Share Ploughs	12 00 to 13 00
Corn Ploughs	4 00 to 5 00

Plain Common Castings at 3 cents per pound—other castings in proportion.

Carriage and Buggy Axles fitted in the neatest manner—also Wagon Boxes of every size constantly on hand.

Boring, Turning, and Finishing done very cheap. Brass Castings made to order. Also Hydrants, Fire-Plugs and Stopcocks for Water Works. Please call at Cold Foundry in Lewistown and see for yourselves. JOHN R. WEEKES.

Jan 24 '44 tf

Joseph Alexander,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his office to Main street, one door east of E. L. Benedict's office. 33

Wm. H. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Lewistown, Pa.

OFFICE ONE DOOR NORTH OF E. BENEDICT.

W. D. McVEY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Mifflin county, and attend *promptly* to all professional business entrusted to his care.

McVeytown, April 22. 19tf

NOW THE TEETH.

Dr. S. F. GREEN.

RESIDENT DENTIST.

Informs his friends that he has just got home from Philadelphia, and brought with him some new Instruments and a fine assortment of TEETH, which he is able, ready and willing to insert on the latest & most improved plans. Plugging done low to suit the times.

Lewistown, June 12, 1844.

Administrators' Notice.—Take notice that the undersigned have taken out letters of administration in the estate of William Gro, late of Granville township, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make it convenient to call and pay off, as we are desirous that the affairs of the estate may be closed as speedily as possible. ROBERT BURNS,
NANCY GRO,
Adm'rs.

July 10 44 6t

Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Nancy Summerville, late of the borough of Lewistown, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent are requested to call on the subscriber, in Lewistown, and make payment immediately, and those having claims against the said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOS'A MORRISON, Ex'r.

June 26 '44.

Administrator's Notice.—Take notice that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Jas. Brogan, dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAS. BURNS, Adm'r.

Derry tp July 10 6t

Notice to School Directors.—A package for each Board of School Directors in Mifflin county has been received at the Commissioners' office, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them. Z. RITTENHOUSE,
Commissioners' Clerk.

July 24-44-31-4t

Special Court for Mifflin co.

Public notice is hereby given to all parties and persons interested, that a special Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, &c. will be held at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, in and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid, on the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the trial of all issues, bills of indictment, &c. depending in any of the said courts, of which all persons and parties interested will take natice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Honorable Thomas Burnside, nearest resident President Judge, &c.

JOHN R. McDOWELL, Proth'y.

Aug 14 44.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore existing between KITTING & SEARER in the chair making business was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

The books are left in the hands of Kitting and David Marshall, where all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle.

KITTING & SEARER.

The business will be carried on at the old stand by the subscriber.

ABRAHAM KITTING.

Aug 14 44

NOTICE.—Estate of James McDowell Sr. deceased.

TAKE notice that the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of James McDowell, Sr. of Wayne tp. dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN PURCELL, Adm'r.

Newton, Hamilton, July 31 44.

LOGAN FOUNDRY.

The subscribers have now on hand and will continue to manufacture STOVES of various kinds and sizes among which is that justly *celebrated cooking Stove, called the Hot Air Hathaway Patent, which cannot be excelled; and also*

Wood Stoves of various sizes, from 22 up to 32 inches long. In addition to the above we will keep on hand Chamber Stoves and *Radiator Stoves,*

for burning wood, an excellent article for a sitting room or parlor. Also, Sled Shoes and various other castings made to order. Water Pipes of every size made to order, and will be kept on hand, such as will be needed to convey water through towns, or carry it any distance. As we think after a trial the iron pipes will be found preferable to lead, and with the same size of calibre will come cheaper. The above articles will kept constantly on hand, and all orders addressed to this place will be punctually attended to.

A. B. LONG & CO.

Mh 7 44 tf

BARG A[I]

The subscribers have just opened and splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS,

suitable to the season, consisting in part of superior Indigo blue, Wool dyed, Blue-black and Invisible green CLOTHS, SUMMER CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; a handsome variety of Silks, Balzorines, Lawns, Poplins, Mous de Laines, Earlston and Manchester Ginghams, Prints, Carpetings, Canton Matting, &c. &c. all of which will be sold very low for cash or country produce. They have also just received from Pittsburg, a lot of

DRIED PEACHES & APPLES, FEATHERS, BACON, &C.

The highest market price will be paid for WOOL in exchange for goods.

WATTSON & JACOB.

P. S. Country Merchants will be supplied with anything they may want at a small advance. W. & J.

May 8 21tf

Caution.—The public is hereby cautioned not to meddle or in any way interfere with the following goods and chattels which I have loaned to Abraham Shook, in Granville township, during my pleasure, viz:—1 brown cow, 1 yearling heiffer, 1 calf, 3 hogs, and 1 stove and pipe. I purchased the same and paid for them, and I will enforce the law against all and any person meddling with the same, of which the public is hereby notified.

JOHN SHOOK.

July 22-44-31-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber being anxious to close his business, offers for sale the following property:

1st. The **Lewistown Foundry**, with all its appurtenances, situated on a lot of ground fronting on Elizabeth street, about 60 feet by nearly 200.

2d. A lot of ground fronting on Hale st. about 60 feet by 200, running to the canal feeder, on which is erected a dwelling at the present time occupied by two families; a first rate well of water near the door, with a pump in it, and adjacent to the feeder is a coal house for the use of the foundry.

3d. A lot of ground fronting on Hale st. and extending to the canal feeder, about 115 feet by nearly 200, through which passes an alley nearly parallel to the feeder and about 50 feet from it: there is erected on said lot a dwelling house in which the subscriber now resides, 30 by 32 feet, two stories high, also a stable, &c.

4th. Another lot of ground fronting on Hale street and extending back to an alley, about 60 by 150 feet.

5th. A half lot fronting about 27½ feet on Hale street, and extending along the turnpike about 158 feet back to an alley.

6th. A lot of ground, fronting on the Lewistown and Millerstown turnpike road, about 50 feet, and extending back between an alley and the canal feeder 120 feet, on which is a house and stable, also a hydrant near the year.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected that any person wishing to purchase will call and view the premises. The subscriber would take this opportunity to say that having determined to sell, he will make it an object to those persons who want this kind of property to to buy. The foundry is well supplied with patterns flasks and fixtures for doing a large business. The machine shop is supplied with lathes and tools to do any amount or kind of finishing which is likely to be required in this section of the country, and there is a blacksmith shop and carpenter shop on the yard; the engine is supplied with water by a hydrant, and being located in a healthy and prosperous region it is thought that persons wishing to engage in this business cannot find a more desirable location. Letters from a distance seeking information respecting the above property will be promptly answered. Persons wishing to view the premises will please call on the subscriber at his shop.

JOHN R. WEEKES.

Lewistown, July 10 '44

NOTICE.

To Democrats and Whigs, Farmers and Mechanics, Merchants and Laborers.

I'd have it in good earnest understood,
What I do urge is for the public good;
Encourage trade, let money circulate,
You'll find a better market for your wheat

ABRAHAM KITTING,

Respectfully informs the Public that he continues the business of

CHAIR MAKING, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, TURNING, GLAZING, &c.

at the shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Evans, nearly *opposite* FredeSchwartz' tavern or *Western Hotel.*

HE flatters himself that he cannot be outdone in any of the above branches.

Fancy, Windsor, and Common Chairs: Boston and Small Rocking Chairs, always on hand or made to order. Also—SETTEES of every kind. I am always at my shop; and for prices, I am sure no one will be dissatisfied with them. We sell CHEAP. Country Produce will be received in exchange for work.

I have been engaged in this business for many years, both in this and other places, and we are able and determined to satisfy every one who wants work done.

JUST CALL and SEE. May 8 44t

Protection Against LOSS BY FIRE!

The Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company be-

ing incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the present session, and fully organized and in operation under the following board of Managers, viz:—Thomas Miller, C. P. Cummins, John Moore, David W. Clulough, James Weakley, George Martin, William Moore, Samuel Galbraith, James Greason, Thomas Paxton, William Barr, Joseph Culver and A. G. Miller, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland Valley to the cheapness of their rates and the many advantages this kind of insurance has over any other:

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company, and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the company and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance, must give a premium note for the cheapest class, at the rate of five per centum, which will be $50 on the 1000--for which he will have to pay $2.50 for five years, and $1.50 for survey and policy, and no more, unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hand will cover, and then no more will be required than the premium note than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated upon the same principles.

Agents will be appointed as soon as possible in different places, to attend to insurances, and any person wishing to apply immediately, can do so by signifying their wish to the officers of the company.

THOS. C. MILLER, *Pres't.*
A. G. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

JOHN HAMILTON, Agent,
Lewistown,

May 29th, 1844.

INSURANCE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, propose to effect a temporary or permanent Insurance against losses by fire, upon buildings, furniture or merchandize, in Mifflin and the adjoining counties. Building of brick and stone will also be insured perpetually. The business of this company being principally in the country, no damage can be apprehended of stability being affected by those destructive fires that visit our cities and large towns.

The following are the terms of insurance.

ANNUALLY.

Mills, ~~stone or~~ brick, from	¾ to 1	per cent
" frame,	1 to 1¼	"
Woollen factories stone	1¾	"
" frame	1½	"
Dwelling houses, brick or stone	50 cents per $100 00	
" frame	¾ to 1	per cent
Stores brick or stone	½ to ¾	"
" frame	¾ to 1	"
Taverns frame	1	"
" brick or stone	½ to ¾	"
Stables & barns, brick or stone	¾	"
" ', frame	1¼	"

PERPETUALLY.

Brick or stone dwellings	2½ to 3	per cen
" " Stores	3 to 2½	"
" " Taverns	3½ to 4	"
" " Mills	8 to 10	"

Apply by letter or otherwise to
R. C. HALE.t
Lewistown, Jy17'44tf,

IBLE EXPLOSION.

On the first day of April 1844.

While the steam brig Enterprize was plying in the waters of Jackscreek, some of the connecting rods gave way and threw the vessel into danger, (as was was generally predicted.) *But the biler didn't bust, you will find the metal of a different* NATUR—IT STRETCHES. So we rigged up our vessel in less than no time, and we are now ready for business a *leetle* cheaper than ever.

I will now sell at the mills at the following prices:

Common frame stuff under 22ft long, pine or hemlock	$1 10 p 100ft
6 by 6 under 20ft long	85
From 22 to 35ft long	1 40
Common oak lumber	1 10
Good oak	1 15
¾ boards	87½
Shingling lath and common fencing pales	44
5000ft to one bill	35
Plastering lath 3ft long	18¾ p 100
3½	22½
4	25
4 to 5	30

Hauling to town from 12½ to 15 cents per 100ft.

The lumber in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th items will be counted inch measure—lumber less than 3 by 4 will be counted running measure. The above rates will be charged on bills handed in after the 10th instant, and a common order must be drawn or endorsed on the back of the bill, signed by the person who is to pay, with their terms of payment, when the lumber is wanted, and where it is to be left. Leave he bills at the Post Office, they will be attended to.

In all cases bills must be dated and written with a pen.

The very shortest lengths of lumber is preferable—give none on your bills double length. Some deduction will be made on sawed rails for fencing.

SAMUEL HOPPER.
Jackscreek Mills April 10th 1842.

ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN.

Communities, like Nations, to be prosperous, must receive for their own Labor a HOME PROTECTION.

The subscriber has a large quantity of *home made* Boots and Shoes of all descriptions on hand, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his old stand, a few doors north of J. & J. Milliken's store.

Being thankful for past favors, he hopes for a continuation.

MOSES MONTGOMERY.

Astonishing and True.

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDINES advertised as 'certain cures for pulmonary complaints,' JAYNE,S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to the public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but with cures; and the vouchers for its efficacy include any array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. Dr. Jayne, being himself a physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities, but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all diseases of the lungs and chest, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his Expectorant will restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trachia, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. In all complaints of the pulmonary organs, even where nature seems to be making no efforts to throw off the disease, Dr. Jaynes Expectorant imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with Consumption. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, in a word all diseases of a Pulmonary nature, yield to this preparation if properly administered.

Rev. J. S. Maginnis, Professor in Hamilton (N. Y.) Literary and Theological Seminary says:

I would not be without Dr. Jaynes Medicines in my family for any consideration. I have found them successful in cases where all other means have failed.

Mr. Nicholas Harris, corner of Front and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, was cured of Cough, Asthma, and

BLEEDING of the LUNGS,

under which he labored for many years.

Rev. Ira M. Allen, late of this, but now of New York city says:—I have used Jayne's Expectorant, and have more confidence in it than

ALL OTHER MEDICINES

of the kind

Rev. Wm. Laws, Modesttown, Va. says: I have used your Expectorant and found it an excellent medicine for

PULMONARY DISEASES.

Dr. Helmick, of Zanesville, Ohio, was cured of

ASTHMA,

by the use of it, and now prescribes it to his patients in all Pulmonary affections.

Mr. John Beckford, of Eastport, Maine, says:

Your Expectorant has just cured a man whom his physician had given up to die with CONSUMPTION; and also another in the very lowest stages of

BRONCHITAS.

Rev. John Ellis, of New York city says that two bottles cured him of

INFLUENZA,

a hard Cough and apparent Consumption.

The Bangor (Me.) Journal says—A trial of Jayne's Expectorant will satisfy all that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, hoarseness, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections.

Rev. Simeon Seigfried, was cured of Influenza, a hoarsenes. and a hard dry cough by one bottle.

Lewis C. Levin, Esq. the distinguished advocate of Temperance, stated at a meeting of upwards of three thousand persons, that he should not have been able to address them, but for the use of Jayne's Expetorant. He said that he had been laboring under a hoarseness and severe oppression of the chest, that he had purchased some of the Expectorant the day before, which had relieved him in a few hours, and he found himself, contrary to his own expectations, able to address the multitude.

The Proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommend JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as superior to all other medicines for the cure of all pulmonary diseases.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, where all his other valuable preparations may be had.

No Excuse for a Bald Head.

Since the important discovery of DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, every one may, if he choose, preserve his hair from falling off, or if already bald, may with certainty have his hair restored again by a persevering application of this Valuable Hair Tonic,

Please to read without prejudice the following communications, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—I had not finished the first bottle of your Hair Tonic, before a decided change was manifes over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant's ppeared and has continued to increase, so that I have had it cut two or three times. I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, and I was as much surprised as delighted when I sawthe effect. You recollect the appearance ofmy head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite black. Respectfully yours, &c.

G. W. EATON.
Professor in Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, Madison Co. N. Y.

Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

Is perfectly safe. and so pleasant that children will noi refuse to take it. It effectually destroys WORMS; neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite and acts as a general and permanent Tonic and is exceedingly beneficial in Intermittent and Remittent fevers, Indigestion, etc. and is a certain and permanent cure for Fever and Ague.

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills.

For Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Fevers, Nervousness, Erysipelas, and diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflamations, Melancholy, Sick Head Ache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Billious Affections, Female Diseases, &c. and whenever an alterative or a purgative medicine may be required.

The above Medicines for sale at the drug store of CHARLES RITZ.
Lewistown, Dec. 20 43.

STORMS and FLOODS.

IF, during the continuance of Storms & Floods the channels of our mighty rivers become so obstructed as to afford an insufficient outlet for the superabundant waters, we can expect nothing less than that the surrounding country will be overwhelmed with the flood. In like manner with the human body—if the Skin, Kidneys, and Bowels (the natural outlets for useless and corrupt humors,) become so obstructed as to fail in affording a full discharge of those impurities which are in all cases the cause of sickness, we can surely expect no other results than the whole frame will be

OVERWHELMNED WITH DISEASE.

As in the first place, we would prevent an inundation we must remove all obstructions in order that there may be no hindrance to the free discharge of the superabundat waters. So, in the second place, if we would prevent and cure disease, we must keep open, all natural drains of the body.

WRIGHT' SINDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

Of the N. American College of Health, will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world, for carrying out this beautiful and simple theory;—because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors and other impurity, and at the same time promote a healthy discharge from the lungs, skin and kidneys; consequently, as all the natural drains are opened, DISEASE of EVERY NAME is literally driven from the body. The following letters which have been received from gentlemen of the highest respectability, will show conclusively that Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills is a most VALUABLE MEDICINE, and their fame is rapidly extending to every part of the UNION!

Extract from a letter from Lawrenceville, Monroe co., ARKANSAS.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Monroe co., Arkansas, December 10, 1842.

Dr. Wm. Wright:—

Dear Sir—Having become acquainted with your most excellent PILLS, (viz Indian Vegetable) by experience, I take the liberty to write to you on the present occasion. by way of suggesting the propriety of being constituted agent for this State to dispose of them.

In 1841, I was prostrated with a severe fever in East Florida, an conherh ving been ill with the first attackd d a ltr vere relapse, I was necessitated toanepaish New York for the recovery of my heathaf being much debilitated. I tried different physicians and as many medicines, but effo no purpose. I found my liver much affected and dyspepsia setting in with worst form. I began to think my case wahopeless. I concluded to resort to travelling; accordingly I left the city of Albany N. Y., for Cincinnati, Ohio. On my way through New York State, I chanced to come across one of your agents at Newark on the Erie canal. I read one of your advertisements, purchased a box of Pills, and to my astonishment found myself partially recovered, on me arrival at Buffalo, I purchased some more of your agent there,—at Cleveland, Ohio, visited your agent, the dry good merchant—talked with him and took several boxes. *I soon found myself a well man and determined to return to my profession, viz: a travelling Methodist Preacher.*

I accordingly came on to Lt. Louis, and from thence to Helena, Arkansas, where I joined the Arkansas Conference, and was assigned to Lawrenceville Mission on St. Francis and White rivers, near the mouths of the same.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W, H. HOUCK.

N. B.—The original letters from which the above have been copied, together with others of a similar character, may be seen at the Office and General Depot, No. 169 *Race Street.* Those who honestly entertain as to the wonderful goodness of this singular medicine, are earnestly invited to come and read for themselves.

☞ *Caution.*—As the great popularity and consequent great demand for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills has raised up a host of counterfeiters, country agents and store keepers will be on their guard against the many impostors who are travelling about the country selling to the unsuspecting a spurious article for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all authorized agents are provided with a *certificate of Agency* signed by WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President of the N. A. College of Health.

The following highly respectable store keepers have been appointed agents for the sale of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, ann of whom it is confidently believed the genuine medicine can with certainty be obtained:—

F. J. Hoffman, Lewistown,	Mifflin c
John Purcell, Newton Hamilton,	"
J. Criswell & Sons, 'Veytown,	"
Patton & Sigler, Allenville,	"
do do Whitehall,	"
Daniel Overholser, Belleville	"
D C Miller, Browns Mills,	"
Landis & Watts, Perryville,	"
E E Locke & Co. Lockes' Mills.	"

"Office devoted exclusively to the sale of the Medicine, wholesale and retail, No 169 Race Street Philadelphia."

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are respectfully informed that medicine purporting to be Indian Pills made by one V. O Falck, *are not the genuine* Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only security against imposition to purchase from the regular advertised agents, and in all cases be particular to ask *for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.*

JOB-PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED
at this Office.

IMPORTANT PROOF

Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affectios Acidity at the Stomach, attended with thn usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and havine made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale st he store of F. Mc Clure nnngMifflincounnty.

LOOK HERE
JOSEPH M COGLEY.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
Bookseller and Stationer
—ooo—

Respectfully informs his customers and the public in general that he has purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Cogley & McCay, and in addition to said stock he has just received and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable FALL GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Cassinetts, and Vestings of the latest and newest style, Stocks, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs. with a splendid assortment of Trimmings for Tailors. Also, all kinds of Military Trimmings, suitable for officers' uniforms. Together with a large assortment of Made up Clothing, consisting of Overcoats, Coats, Roundabouts, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Shirts and Undershirts. His

BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,

consists of Law, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Music Books, Annuals and Almanacks for 1844, Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Wafers, Slates, Toy-books, &c, with a general assortment of Stationary, all of which he will sell low for cash or approved acceptances.

JOS. M. COGLEY.

N. B.—J. M. C. still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and has just received the newest Fashions from the cities. and is prepared to execute all orders in that line in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the state. J. M. C.

October 18, 1843

Hall's Patent Horse Power Thrashing Machine,

The trouble and vexation of the variou sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall Where Hall's Machine is known and used it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown together aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a yearto keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room hat it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood-one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes. It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping with from one to two horses necessary for country Tanneries generally. Inshort it can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call ad see the machine in operation, at the barn o Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted. They have purchasee the Patent right for the counties of Mifflid Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.
Lewistown Dec. 1841.

PHILADELPHIA

PACKAGE SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES
Every Tuesday Morning at 10 o'clock.
By G. W. LORD.

CARD.—A combination having been formed by a portion of the dealers in Boots and Shoes of this city, with the avowed object of suppressing the sale of those goods by auction, it seems proper for the subscriber (who has held these sales for the past eighteen months) to state that notwithstanding this combination, the sales will not be stopped; but on the contrary, as he will now rely more than ever on the patronage of the Country Merchants, the sales will be held every Tuesday morning at the Auction Store, 208 Maaket street, and his arrangements with the mauufacturers, both of this city and all New England, are such as to insure him a constant and full supply of every description of goods.

The mere fact of so great an effort being being made to put down these sales, is the best eeidence the country merchant can have that it is for interest to sustain them.

Philadelphia, mh 13 6m

NOTICE

To the Farmers of Mifflin, and adjoining counties.

That I still continue the business of manufacturing the celebrated SWEEP POWER and THRASHING MACHCINES at the Foundry of John R. Weeks, now well known for its simple construction, durability, and being made in a workmanlike manner, and the general satisfaction it has given the farmers who have purchase dmy machines, induces me to hope that I shall still receive a share of the patronage heretofore extended to me. I have now on hand a number of new machines of the best materials and and good workmanship, and will sell on the most reasonable terms to those who have confidence in my machines, and will favor me with a call.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

NOBLE NORTON.

Refer to JOHN R. WEEKS.
ARTHUR B. LONG.
Lewistown, Aug 9–43–tf

DRUG DY STUFFS PAINTS, &c.

The subscriber has just opened a fresh an general assortment of drugs &c., amongd which are the following:

Annatto, Antimony, Aloes, Arsenic, Aqua Fortis, Borax, Cartharides, cream Tartar, Flour Sulphur, Jalap, Ipecacuana, Gamboge Opium, Liquorice ball and root, Verdigris, Litharge, Burgundy pitch, Caster Oil, Sweet Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Bear's Oil, Arrow Root, Quinine, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Shell lac, Gum Tragacanth, Copal, Rhubarb, Nut gall, Sugar lead, Rochelle Epsom and Glauber salts, Blue Vitriol, Isinglass, Pink root, Senna, Saffron, Assafoetida, Prussia Blue, chromic yellow and green, Nicaragua, Fustice, Madder, Logwood, White lead, Venitian red, Spanish brown, Lamp Black, Alum, Sealing wax, and wafers, court plaster, cologne, Paint brushes &c. &c..

PATENT MEDICINE &c.

Opodeldoc, British oil, Oil Spike, Oil Stone Lehman's worm tea, Adhesive plaster, Seidlitz's and Soda powders, Ink powder, Blue and Black Ink, indelible ink, Scales and weights (for Physicians, Syringes, Shaving soaps, British lustre, Lee's, Hooper's, Anderson's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, and Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills, Columbian Vegetable Specific compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Bateman's drops, Dalby's carminative, Balm of columbia, Houcks panacea. Eye water, Vermifuge, worm tea, and a great variety of other articles, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

W. P. ELLIOTT.
Lewistown, Jan. 13. 1843.

DR. MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE.

Among the numerous articles offered to the public as remedies for worms, none have proved so pre-eminently successful as MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE. This medicine is not only a safe and positive cure for the worms. but so pleasant to the taste, that it may be given to the most delicate children without inconveniance. For want of timely relief, thousands of children are yearly carried to an untimely grave by these pests to juvenile health and happiness. The unexampled popularity, the increased demand, and the spontaneous applause and testimonimouials of hundreds that have used this medicine, prove it one of the most useful compounds of the present day. Price 37½ cents, per Cottle.

The Pocahontas or Indian Vegetable Pills.

As a mild and gentle purgative cleansing the bowels from all impurities, purifying the blood, restoring the loss of appetite, removing headache, flatulency, habitual costiveness, &c, these *Pills* have not an equal in the catalogue of Medicines. They are an infallible remedy for that class of diseases denominated, Bilious—Speedily correcting themorbid state of the liver and stomach, and restoring them to healthy action; bilious fever, jaundice, bilious cholic, ague and fever, bilions vomiting, dyspepsia; &c, are speedily cured by their use. Price 25 cents per Box.

☞ Country Merchants and Druggists would promote their best interests by procuring a supply of the above articles.

Agents for the above article in Mifflin County.

FRANCIS McCLURE Lewist'n
W & T REED Perryville
Jan. 4th, 1842.

CURE FOR THE GRIPPE.
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUD SYRUP OF
Prunus Virginia or Wild Cherry.

For Coughs, Colds Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Sorenes of Throat, Whooping-Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dagerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Cough. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglectd; after which a soreness is experienced i the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of lorid blood and mattter from ulcers of the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal econoy grow languid; the body becomes dry he eyes sink deep within their cavities at length the patient pays the debt of nture, when he is flatttering himself with hehopes of a speedy recovery. To aviate all those distressing symptoms "pare no Time" in procuring the above nvaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whe by your health may be secured and tim and money saved.

August 9, 1843.

For Sale.

THE subscriber, administrator with the will annexed, &c. of Wm. McCay, late of the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, dec'd, offers at private sale, the following mentioned real estate of the said dec'd, viz:

3 Frame Dwelling Houses
and LOTS of GROUND,

fronting on the Lewistown and Huntingdon turnpike road, at the west end of said town.

Also—**Four Fields** or out lots, containing from two to three acres each, in the best order for agricultural purposes, and two of them from lying on the turnpike and their nearness to the main conductor of the water-works and other advantages, are most eligibly situated for the erection of steam manufactories or private dwellings.

The terms of sale and any other information persons wishing to purchase may desire will be given by Ephraim Banks, Esq.

DAVID McCAY,
adm'r &c. of Wm. McCay, Esq. dec'd.
Nov. 15–43.

DAVID SUNDERLAND, MARBLE MASON,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he carries on the business at the corner of Third and Valley streets, Lewistown, where he has constantly on hand

Marble Mantels, Tombs, Monuments, Grave Stones, &c.

All kinds of plain and ornamental work executed with neatness.

Marble Work for Dwelling Houses or Stores done on the most reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the Country attended to with accuracy and despatch.

July 12th 1843.

SADDLE, HARNESS, and TRUNK MAKING.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, on Market street, in the building formerly occupied by J. Evans as a Ghair shop, and next door to Dr, Jas. Culbertson's Office, where he is prepared to manufacture of the best materials and on the shortest notice,

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES,

and all other articles in his line of business.

The public may rest assured that all work entrusted to him shall be neatly done and on as accommodating terms as at any other shop in the county.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
October 25–43.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.

The subscriber having leased the Brick Yard at the West end of Lewistown, formerly known as Bearly's Brick Yard, and is now prepared to manufacture Brick of all kinds, of the best material and workmanship, cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce, Builders and others can be accomodated by calling on JACOB BEARLY
Agent for Jacob Lo
mh 27 tf

SLEEPERS, AHOY!

Rub your eyes wide open and take a squint at this.

JOHN KELLY

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that he is prepared to manufacture

MATTRASSES,

and do other kinds of upholstering in the neatest and most substantial manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Mattresses, Sofas, Chairs, repaired and re-filled on the shortest notice and most accommodating terms. J. K. may be found at Mr. C. Hoover's cabinet ware-rooms.

June 19 44 ly

Now for a Splendid *Bargain!!*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale a very large and splendid

FARM,

containing **240 Acres,** of which are cleared about 120 acres, situated in Menno township, Mifflin county, about 3 miles above Belleville, with its improvements, as follows:

The are on the place two fine

Apple Orchards,

A good **Brick House,** 31 by 40 feet, A BANK BARN with three floors and two Bays, Stone and Frame; a fine Spring in the basement of the house: Wash house, Spring house, &c. there is also a Fountain pump in the cattle yard from a spring in the meadow. The situations of the water on the farm makes it suitable for two farms. The wood land is well timbered. The terms &c. will be made easy. Persons wishing to purchase can view the premises by calling on the owner residing on the land. CHRISTIAN YODER,
Cooper.

June 12 1844.

Reading Eagle copy and charge this office.

ACROSTIC.

Cabinet ware I have for sale,
Honestly made I'll warrant,
Rather will I sell than fail,
In anything I'll deal that's current;
Sell I will, and very low,
Trade for grain or other stuff;
I would that this one thing you'd know,
All want cash—none have enough.
Now all of you who want good ware,
Here you will find some to please you;
Only call, 'tis all I care,
Of your money or trade I'll try to ease you,
Very best of ware I sell,
E'en though myself the tale do tell,
R*ightly* come, you'll find all well,

Lewistown, May 29th 1844